Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
JUL 14 1961
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JUNE 29, 1961

CONTENTS

PRODUCTION

Page
Larger Coffee Crop Expected 2
1960-61 Good Year for Rice Production 5
Corn Crop Sets New High of 8.2 Billion Bushels . 9
Sesame Production Down Slightly 12
Tallow and Grease, Production and Trade, 1960 . 14
Sugar Production Soaring; 1960-61 Season Sets Record 17
Meat Production Rose Slightly in 1960 23
Butter and Cheese Production Up in 1960 27

TRADE

Fish Oil Exports Continued Upward in 1960 . . . 21
Tallow and Grease (see above) 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

LARGER WORLD COFFEE CROP EXPECTED

The first (June) Foreign Agricultural Service estimate of the 1961-62 world coffee crop puts total production at 75.6 million bags, with an exportable production of 61.8 million bags. This would be second only to the 1959-60 crop, and would exceed the 1960-61 crop by about 20 percent.

The North American coffee crop is estimated at 9,570,000 bags compared with 8,535,000 in 1961. Heavy flowering and favorable rainfall indicate a larger 1961-62 crop in Guatemala. El Salvador's crop is also expected to show increases over the 1960-61 year. Mexico's production will probably be higher in 1961-62 than in 1960-61, while Nicaragua's will show little change.

Haiti's 1961-62 crop should show a considerable improvement over the very low 1960-61 year, which was one of the smallest in history. Flowering for the 1961-62 crop in Honduras has been about normal; however, heavy rains in March reduced the 1960-61 crop somewhat.

The South American coffee crop in 1961-62 will be about 10 million bags above the previous year.

Brazil's production, estimated at 40 million bags, is up 10 million bags. Exportable production is estimated at 32 million bags. The current crop will probably have a higher percentage of good quality coffee than that of 1960-61.

Colombia's total 1961-62 production is estimated at 7.8 million bags, an increase of only 200,000 bags over the previous season with exportable at 6.8 million. There has been considerable difficulty in harvesting the crop recently due to widespread violence in the coffee growing areas. However, movement to market has not been reduced.

Dryness in the coastal region of Ecuador reduced the 1960-61 crop, and also caused early maturing. New trees coming into bearing will probably increase long-term production.

Africa's 1961-62 crop is expected to be slightly below 1960-61, due primarily to political disturbances in some of the important producing areas.

Disturbances in Angola have curtailed the 1960-61 output, and are expected to reduce the 1961-62 crop. Although the trees were heavily loaded with berries for the picking scheduled for May, a large crop so far is not being realized because of civil commotion. Weather conditions during 1960 in the Republic of the Congo contributed to a high yield in most coffee producing regions, but due to political disturbances much of the crop was left on the trees unharvested.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1961-62 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1st estimate 1961-62
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	895	905	1,165	1,115
Cuba	542	525	800	700	800
Dominican Republic	455	425	585	500	600
El Salvador	1,216	1,475	1,575	1,400	1,600
Guatemala	1,129	1,400	1,600	1,400	1,600
Haiti	642	450	650	400	650
Honduras	212	330	350	300	350
Mexico	1,373	1,600	2,025	1,800	1,900
Nicaragua	362	360	375	475	475
Panama 3/	-	63	70	70	75
Other North America 4/	470	300	415	325	405
Total North America	6,840	7,823	9,350	8,535	9,570
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	31,000	44,000	30,000	40,000
Colombia	6,330	7,700	8,000	7,600	7,800
Ecuador	347	450	750	850	850
Peru	146	390	475	550	640
Venezuela	729	900	750	875	850
Other South America 5/	55	65	70	71	71
Total South America	26,571	40,505	54,045	39,946	50,211
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,465	1,800	2,200	1,900
Cameroun	182	450	525	600	650
Central African Republic 6/	-	100	105	135	150
Ethiopia	613	950	950	850	900
Ivory Coast	1,210	2,478	2,578	2,850	2,800
Kenya	223	400	410	575	625
Malagasy Republic	634	875	825	900	950
Republic of Guinea	120	190	195	200	200
Republic of the Congo 7/	613	1,525	1,380	1,000	600
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	400	400	500
Tanganyika	281	390	425	485	450
Togo	56	180	140	150	150
Uganda	754	1,525	1,950	1,900	2,200
Other Africa 8/	213	330	393	416	438
Total Africa	5,918	10,858	12,076	12,661	12,513
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	775	800	1,000	900
Indonesia	985	1,175	1,500	1,525	1,500
Yemen	70	85	90	90	90
Other Asia and Oceania 9/	275	344	581	731	776
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,379	2,971	3,346	3,266
Total world production	41,046	61,565	78,442	64,488	75,560

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guinea, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Formerly a part of French Equatorial Africa. - Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1961-62 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1st estimate 1961-62
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	815	800	1,050	1,000
Cuba	49	60	200	100	200
Dominican Republic	372	300	460	375	475
El Salvador	1,087	1,375	1,475	1,300	1,500
Guatemala	905	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,400
Haiti	443	300	500	250	500
Honduras	167	280	300	250	300
Mexico	1,141	1,200	1,550	1,300	1,400
Nicaragua	313	320	325	425	425
Panama 3/	-	23	25	25	30
Other North America 4/	72	190	305	220	300
Total North America	4,927	6,063	7,340	6,495	7,530
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	26,000	37,000	22,000	32,000
Colombia	5,632	6,900	7,000	6,600	6,800
Ecuador	308	350	575	650	625
Peru	68	300	375	440	525
Venezuela	488	500	400	475	450
Other South America 5/	52	40	44	45	45
Total South America	21,278	34,090	45,394	30,210	40,445
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,440	1,775	2,150	1,850
Cameroun	180	440	510	580	630
Central African Republic 6/	-	90	95	125	140
Ethiopia	544	850	850	750	800
Ivory Coast	1,137	2,430	2,530	2,800	2,750
Kenya	214	380	390	555	600
Malagasy Republic	569	750	750	800	850
Republic of Guinea	110	175	180	185	185
Republic of the Congo 7/	595	1,490	1,365	950	550
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	365	350	450
Tanganyika	274	385	420	480	445
Togo	57	178	138	148	148
Uganda	744	1,500	1,920	1,870	2,170
Other Africa 8/	211	296	355	378	390
Total Africa	5,625	10,404	11,643	12,121	11,958
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	240	275	450	350
Indonesia	504	975	1,300	1,325	1,300
Yemen	60	65	80	80	80
Other Asia and Oceania 9/	71	64	66	141	161
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,344	1,721	1,996	1,891
World exportable production	32,558	51,901	66,098	50,822	61,824

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Formerly a part of French Equatorial Africa. - Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

The 1961-62 crop for the Ivory Coast is estimated at 2.8 million bags total and 2.75 million bags exportable, down slightly from last year. As the 1960-61 season progressed the expected shortage of labor did not develop, and the production exceeded expectations. Some increases are expected for 1961-62 in Ethiopia, Malagasy Republic and Cameroun. Ruanda-Urundi's 1961-62 crop is also expected to exceed the 1960-61 crop which was reduced by political disturbances.

Kenya's production is continuing to expand and the 1961-62 crop is estimated to be nearly 10 percent over 1960-61. Drought and evidence of a biannual production cycle may result in a smaller 1961-62 crop for Tanganyika. Uganda coffee production for 1961-62 is estimated at 2.2 million bags with 2.17 million bags exportable. The 1960-61 crop fell below expectations due to drought early in the year that affected both quantity and quality.

The 1961-62 crop for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 3.3 million bags, with 1.9 million exportable. Production in India reached a record high in 1960-61, but there has not been much change in Indonesia's production the past few years.

A slight increase is expected for the 1961-62 crop in the Philippines. The size of the coffee crop in Papua and New Guinea is relatively small, but on a percentage basis production is increasing rapidly.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries are as follows, with the first figure being for the 1960-61 crop and the second for 1961-62, in bags of 60 kilos: Guadeloupe - 5,000; 5,000 - Cape Verde - 2,000; 2,000 - Comores Islands - 2,000; 2,000 - Dahomey-40,000; 40,000 - Gabon - 15,000; 17,000 - Republic of Congo - 10,000; 10,000 - Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000; 6,000 - Sierra Leone - 75,000; 75,000 - Spanish Guinea - 110,000; 110,000 - New Caledonia - 25,000; 30,000 - New Hebrides - 4,000; 4,000 - North Borneo - 2,000; 2,000 - Papua and New Guinea - 40,000; 50,000.

1960-61 GOOD YEAR FOR WORLD RICE PRODUCTION

The 1960-61 (August-July) world rice crop is estimated at a record 503.7 billion pounds of rough rice, according to the second estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 3 percent above the previous largest harvest of 487.5 billion in 1958-59.

Weather was generally favorable in most world areas. In Communist China, even though drought prevented the substantial production increases that occurred elsewhere in Asia, it is generally believed that the crop was maintained as the result of increased acreage.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/1954-55, annual 1958-59 to 1960-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60 2/	1960-61 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60 2/	1960-61 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60 2/	1960-61 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Mexico	235	300	314	334	1,574	1,855	1,832	1,781	369.9	556.6	575.4	595.0
United States	2,068	1,415	1,586	1,595	2,419	3,136	3,369	3,411	5,002.6	4,438.1	5,343.8	5,440.3
Costa Rica	72	126	144	147	1,183	752	844	850	85.2	94.8	121.5	125.0
El Salvador	44	33	34	40	1,430	1,667	1,706	1,625	62.9	55.0	58.0	65.0
Guatemala	21	25	25	26	1,043	1,032	1,076	1,038	21.9	25.8	26.9	27.0
Honduras	27	29	33	33	941	934	955	939	25.4	27.1	31.5	31.0
Nicaragua 3/	66	56	52	55	1,298	1,211	1,325	1,453	85.7	67.8	68.9	79.9
Panama	179	235	241	251	1,165	1,080	1,086	1,000	208.5	253.8	261.8	250.9
Cuba	175	271	300	--	1,829	1,835	1,833	--	320.0	497.2	550.0	--
Dominican Republic	112	130	--	--	1,703	2,115	--	--	190.7	275.0	255.0	--
Total North America	3,097	2,734	2,974	2,988	2,104	2,361	2,506	2,501	6,515.5	6,455.4	7,453.3	7,473.6
South America:												
Argentina	140	128	138	115	2,815	2,787	3,036	3,043	394.1	356.7	418.9	350.0
Bolivia	40	60	70	--	1,480	1,333	1,286	--	59.2	80.0	90.0	--
Brazil 3/	5,362	6,629	7,230	7,300	1,340	1,364	1,499	1,479	7,182.5	9,042.1	10,835.6	10,800.0
British Guiana	132	183	204	215	2,126	1,831	2,059	2,140	280.6	335.0	420.0	460.0
Chile	69	102	103	94	2,512	1,801	2,377	2,340	173.3	183.7	244.8	220.0
Colombia	401	486	509	560	1,465	1,726	1,828	1,768	587.3	838.9	930.6	990.0
Ecuador	150	165	189	185	1,752	1,870	1,303	1,568	262.8	308.6	246.2	290.0
Paraguay	23	17	17	--	1,730	2,076	2,000	--	39.8	35.3	34.0	--
Peru	152	163	184	170	3,643	3,344	3,978	3,529	553.8	545.0	732.0	600.0
Surinam	49	77	71	75	2,580	2,435	2,444	2,372	126.4	187.5	173.5	177.9
Uruguay	38	44	46	43	3,095	2,470	2,343	2,907	117.6	108.7	107.8	125.0
Total South America	6,656	8,164	8,891	8,990	1,487	1,488	1,619	1,595	9,897.6	12,146.7	14,393.7	14,338.2
Europe:												
France	43	72	80	80	3,567	4,310	3,632	2,500	153.4	310.3	290.6	200.0
Greece	44	42	45	34	3,152	3,481	3,262	3,559	138.7	146.2	146.8	121.0
Italy	409	332	336	318	4,600	4,895	4,956	4,291	1,881.5	1,625.0	1,665.1	1,364.4
Portugal	80	86	90	91	3,841	3,816	3,992	3,544	307.3	328.2	359.3	322.5
Spain	160	160	161	159	4,737	5,171	5,286	5,084	757.9	827.4	851.0	808.4
Total Western Europe	736	692	712	682	4,401	4,678	4,653	4,129	3,238.8	3,237.1	3,312.8	2,816.3
Bulgaria	37	33	24	32	1,916	2,988	2,671	2,813	70.9	98.6	64.1	90.0
Hungary	60	81	78	68	2,038	1,990	1,662	1,453	122.3	161.2	129.6	98.8
Rumania	45	41	67	54	2,296	1,978	1,810	1,630	103.3	81.1	121.3	88.0
Yugoslavia	10	14	15	12	2,750	3,436	3,113	3,825	27.5	48.1	46.7	45.9
Total Eastern Europe	158	175	191	173	2,122	2,285	1,964	1,943	335.2	399.8	375.2	336.2
Total Europe	894	867	903	855	3,998	4,195	4,084	3,687	3,574.0	3,636.9	3,688.0	3,152.5
Africa:												
Morocco	10	14	12	12	3,590	3,557	3,750	3,917	35.9	49.8	45.0	47.0
U.A.R. (Egypt)	539	538	757	733	3,394	4,210	4,471	4,469	1,829.4	2,265.1	3,384.8	3,276.0

Angola	30	40	44	49	1,333	1,650	1,409	898	40.0	66.0	62.0	44.0
Congo, The	416	378	325	125	921	961	923	960	383.2	363.2	300.0	120.0
Guinea	873	--	--	--	585	--	--	--	510.7	688.0	660.0	703.0
Ivory Coast 4/	470	--	--	--	526	--	--	--	247.4	154.3	315.3	330.7
Malagasy Republic	1,705	1,930	2,150	2,150	1,287	1,231	1,279	1,279	2,194.6	2,375.0	2,750.0	2,750.0
Mali 4/	434	--	--	--	788	--	--	--	342.2	--	--	--
Senegal 4/	153	--	--	--	851	--	--	--	130.2	--	--	--
Tanganyika	137	--	--	--	1,079	--	--	--	147.8	--	200.0	200.0
Total Africa	6,980	7,737	8,342	8,351	1,130	1,214	1,320	1,325	7,888.0	9,395.6	11,014.5	11,068.2
Asia:												
Iran	557	560	640	--	1,750	1,786	1,695	--	974.7	1,000.0	1,085.0	1,100.0
Iraq	545	550	500	--	1,151	1,273	1,100	--	627.2	700.0	550.0	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99	146	111	124	2,876	2,089	2,703	2,540	284.7	305.0	300.0	315.0
Burma	10,780	11,600	12,000	12,050	1,289	1,466	1,500	1,494	13,900.0	17,000.0	18,000.0	18,000.0
Cambodia 3/	2,853	3,007	3,472	3,400	988	988	936	941	2,817.4	3,000.0	3,250.0	3,200.0
Ceylon	920	1,077	1,090	1,100	1,330	1,582	1,606	1,609	1,223.3	1,703.5	1,750.0	1,770.0
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,916	1,892	1,900	2,388	2,870	2,762	2,842	4,565.0	5,499.0	5,225.0	5,400.0
India 3/	75,448	81,437	82,829	85,000	1,089	1,253	1,257	1,353	82,150.0	102,080.5	104,128.6	115,000.0
Indonesia	15,939	17,676	18,400	18,500	1,450	1,530	1,489	1,541	23,118.3	27,048.7	27,400.0	28,500.0
Japan 5/	7,754	8,078	8,100	8,150	3,394	4,091	4,253	4,348	26,316.6	33,050.0	34,450.0	35,436.2
Korea	2,550	2,739	2,751	2,771	2,549	2,619	2,609	2,488	6,500.0	7,173.5	7,176.8	6,894.6
Laos 3/	1,568	1,730	1,600	--	663	665	647	--	1,039.0	1,150.0	1,035.0	--
Malaya	836	881	935	945	1,739	1,788	2,130	2,328	1,453.4	1,575.1	1,991.9	2,200.0
Pakistan 3/	23,226	22,494	24,125	23,032	1,207	1,180	1,319	1,438	28,023.9	26,534.1	31,817.3	33,115.5
Philippines	6,264	7,341	8,170	8,376	1,054	1,106	1,009	1,007	6,603.3	8,122.7	8,243.9	8,437.8
Thailand	13,153	12,623	12,884	14,060	1,151	1,231	1,241	1,174	15,132.9	15,541.6	15,994.4	16,500.0
Viet-Nam	4,800	5,310	6,186	8,000	1,208	1,785	1,893	1,325	5,800.0	9,480.0	11,709.2	10,600.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 6/	173,851	184,235	190,570	195,255	1,293	1,444	1,463	1,502	224,790.5	266,103.6	278,860.6	293,295.4
Communist China	59,200	70,000	66,000	68,000	2,259	2,500	2,348	2,353	133,730.0	175,000.0	155,000.0	160,000.0
Total Communist areas 6/	65,000	77,000	73,900	76,000	2,174	2,444	2,295	2,274	141,280.0	188,150.0	169,600.0	172,850.0
Total Asia	238,851	261,235	264,470	271,255	1,533	1,739	1,696	1,718	366,070.5	454,253.6	448,460.6	466,145.4
Oceania:												
Australia	37	52	54	50	4,603	5,350	5,370	5,200	170.3	278.2	290.0	260.0
Fiji	35	35	40	--	1,649	1,543	1,675	--	57.7	54.0	67.0	--
Total Oceania	108	125	132	128	2,481	2,990	3,030	2,891	268.0	373.8	400.0	370.0
World total	256,951	281,227	286,077	292,932	1,537	1,733	1,701	1,720	394,943.6	487,462.0	486,610.1	503,747.9
Non-Communist countries	191,428	203,687	211,621	216,394	1,320	1,462	1,491	1,522	252,598.4	297,712.2	315,434.9	329,361.7
Communist countries	65,523	77,540	74,456	76,538	2,172	2,447	2,299	2,278	142,345.2	189,749.8	171,175.2	174,386.2

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Formerly part of French West Africa. 5/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 6/ Communist areas: Mainland China, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

The other important factors contributing to the increase in world production were (1) more land in rice and (2) continued improvement in cultural methods. World rice acreage--estimated at 293 million acres--increased 2 percent, or nearly 7 million acres over the previous year.

The increase in production was mainly in Asia. Production in North America, South America, and Africa was about at the 1959-60 level. Australia's crop declined to some extent, and in both Western and Eastern Europe crops were sharply below the year before.

The major importing countries of Asia had remarkable increases in production. Per acre yields were substantially higher than usual in Japan, India, Pakistan, Malaya, and Ceylon. Weather was the principal factor, but improved practices in these countries are also important in the increase in average yields per acre.

Rice crops in Asia's 2 major exporting countries--Burma and Thailand--were good, though yields per acre were below the exceptionally high yields of the year before. Production dropped in Vietnam and Cambodia due to unfavorable weather.

The Korean harvest declined somewhat, and North Vietnam's crop is reported below the level of the previous 2 years, despite increased plantings.

Production in Western Europe declined 15 percent. Italy and Greece decreased thier rice acreage, and unfavorable weather greatly reduced average yields per acre in all the countries except Greece. Acreage declined also in Eastern Europe, and in some countries yields were below last year.

Africa had a record rice acreage. Increased production in other countries this year offset a moderate decline in Egypt's crop. Acreage in the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo) was reported down sharply, but yields per acre were good. Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) had another very good crop.

North American harvests were up moderatley in most areas except the Caribbean. Production in Mexico continued to expand. More rice was harvested in Central America, even though Panama's production declined.

In South America, Brazil expects a harvest as large as last year's record. British Guiana's crop greatly exceeded the previous record of 1959-60. Production increased also in Colombia, Ecuador, Surinam, and Uruguay. However, it declined substantially in Argentina and Chile, and Peru's crop is reported lower than a year ago.

WORLD CORN CROP SETS NEW HIGH OF 8.2 BILLION BUSHELS

Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service confirms earlier forecasts of a record 1960 corn corp.

Production is now estimated at 8.2 billion bushels, slightly above an earlier forecast. (See monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, February 23, 1961). This exceeds the previous high in 1959 by 260 million bushels. Most of the increase was in the United States and the Soviet Union. However, production was at a very high level in all areas except Eastern Europe where production was 7 percent below the large 1959 total.

Corn production in North America is now estimated at 4,648 million bushels, compared with the previous high of 4,589 million in 1959. The increase was in the United States where the record of 4,353 million bushels for all purposes represented 53 percent of total world production. A moderate decline is reported for Mexico, but the outturn of 205 million bushels is sharply above the 1950-54 average of 141 million. Canada, the third largest producer of the area had a slightly smaller outturn than the near-record in 1959.

Western Europe's corn crop of 332 million bushels is at a new high mainly because of the unprecedented outturn in France. Production there is reported at 103 million bushels compared with 72 million in 1959 and the 1950-54 average of 26 million. Corn production in Italy is reported at 150 million bushels only slightly below the record 1959 crop of 153 million but well above the 1950-54 average of 112 million.

A corn outturn smaller than the record 1959 harvest in Eastern Europe offset the rise in Western Europe. Though below the 1959 total, the current estimate of 658 million bushels is 70 percent above the 1950-54 average. Expanded corn production since that time is due to both substantially increased acreage and yields.

Corn acreage apparently was at a new high in the Soviet Union in 1960, and the harvest of mature grain and of ears harvested in the immature stage is estimated to be up to the 1958 record of 600 million bushels. Comparison with the 1950-54 average of 190 million bushels shows progress in the Government's program to expand corn production, to build up feed supplies.

Asia's 1960 corn crop is estimated at 845 million bushels, slightly less than in 1959 but well above the average of 710 million. Acreage was up sharply but yields were lower in most areas.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	370	498	489	514	53.6	60.0	63.4	57.1	19,835	29,892	31,023	29,337
El Salvador	434	440	439	412	16.7	12.7	13.4	17.2	7,260	5,600	5,900	7,100
Guatemala	1,357	1,700	--	--	12.5	10.9	--	--	17,000	18,500	15,000	--
Honduras	719	889	--	--	11.6	11.6	--	--	8,325	10,300	10,500	11,500
Mexico	11,417	15,744	15,629	14,579	12.4	13.2	14.0	14.1	141,390	207,730	219,280	205,000
Nicaragua	308	328	319	332	15.2	12.8	11.9	13.4	4,675	4,200	3,800	4,450
United States	80,826	73,327	83,529	82,117	38.5	51.8	51.3	53.0	3,112,091	3,800,863	4,281,316	4,352,668
Cuba	415	383	457	--	16.0	15.1	16.8	--	6,640	5,800	7,700	--
Estimated total 5/	96,760	94,300	104,320	101,830	34.4	43.4	44.0	45.6	3,331,000	4,097,000	4,589,000	4,648,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	121	114	144	34.8	50.4	50.3	58.2	5,426	6,100	5,730	8,385
France	894	1,457	1,740	2,016	29.5	45.2	41.3	51.0	26,394	65,870	71,800	102,800
Greece	630	511	513	516	15.5	17.3	21.5	22.1	9,754	8,830	11,025	11,400
Italy	3,316	3,200	3,150	3,250	33.8	45.3	48.6	46.2	112,232	145,000	153,000	150,200
Portugal	1,183	1,185	1,165	1,172	14.4	14.1	16.2	14.2	16,986	16,720	18,900	16,600
Spain	991	939	964	1,025	27.2	38.4	40.9	40.4	26,980	36,060	39,400	41,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,220	7,430	7,660	8,140	27.8	37.7	39.3	40.8	201,000	280,000	301,000	332,000
Albania	300	390	--	--	16.0	15.4	--	--	4,800	6,000	--	--
Bulgaria	1,780	1,455	1,818	1,819	15.4	18.9	26.1	25.6	27,500	27,500	47,500	46,600
Czechoslovakia	350	445	462	494	34.9	42.4	45.5	42.5	12,200	18,850	21,000	21,000
Hungary	2,830	3,225	3,356	3,489	30.5	35.7	41.7	35.8	86,200	115,000	140,000	125,000
Rumania	7,350	9,000	8,785	9,265	17.0	16.0	25.5	23.5	125,000	144,000	224,000	218,000
Yugoslavia	5,950	5,906	6,375	6,350	21.8	26.3	41.3	38.0	130,000	155,500	263,000	241,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	18,600	20,460	21,180	21,830	20.8	22.9	33.2	30.1	387,000	468,000	704,000	658,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,820	27,890	28,840	29,970	22.8	26.8	34.8	33.0	588,000	748,000	1,005,000	990,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	10,400	20,000	21,500	27,700	18.3	30.0	19.8	21.7	190,000	600,000	425,000	600,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,678	1,730	1,668	19.9	14.9	18.2	17.7	31,402	25,000	31,500	29,500
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,000	--	--	--
India	8,745	10,457	10,457	10,500	11.4	12.9	13.8	13.9	99,892	135,240	144,600	145,660
Pakistan	1,013	1,139	1,199	1,134	15.8	16.4	16.0	15.0	16,016	18,680	19,200	17,000
Indonesia	5,210	6,677	5,700	6,050	13.8	15.5	14.6	14.4	72,000	103,700	83,000	87,000
Japan 7/	107	122	118	116	23.3	35.8	34.7	33.5	2,488	4,370	4,094	3,886
Philippines	2,764	3,300	3,272	4,560	10.3	12.1	12.1	10.1	28,384	40,000	39,450	45,900
Thailand	109	310	491	836	13.1	23.6	25.3	25.9	1,428	7,320	12,440	21,650
Estimated total 5/	42,600	48,080	49,350	51,780	16.7	18.3	17.3	16.3	710,000	880,000	855,000	845,000

Africa:												
Republic of the Congo 8/	1,092	1,151	1,185	--	13.5	17.6	19.4	--	14,768	20,300	23,000	--
Kenya 9/	425	--	--	--	28.2	--	--	--	12,000	15,000	13,000	--
Egypt	1,819	2,030	1,929	1,890	33.9	34.1	30.6	35.2	61,670	69,200	59,000	66,600
Morocco 10/	1,236	1,184	1,000	1,005	7.7	12.3	13.5	15.7	9,536	14,515	13,520	15,750
Former French West Africa	1,733	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	16,975	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic	200	230	--	--	14.0	12.6	--	--	2,800	2,900	--	--
Angola	1,300	1,544	--	--	8.2	8.2	--	--	10,670	12,600	13,800	--
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	3,000	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	47,000	44,000	--
Republic of South Africa	7,865	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	115,450	144,000	150,000	165,000
Estimated total 5/	25,680	29,470	29,150	29,190	15.0	15.9	16.0	16.8	385,000	470,000	465,000	490,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	--	--	--	24.8	--	--	--	120,098	215,000	175,000	200,000
Brazil	12,700	15,300	16,300	15,000	19.4	19.9	20.6	21.7	247,000	305,000	335,000	325,000
Chile	135	167	184	203	26.2	31.4	30.9	30.5	3,542	5,240	5,690	6,200
Colombia	1,800	1,742	1,606	1,767	17.1	19.2	17.2	19.2	30,800	33,500	27,600	34,000
Ecuador	344	475	500	500	10.0	12.8	12.4	12.0	3,440	6,100	6,200	6,000
Peru	636	589	568	657	19.2	19.7	23.1	19.8	12,186	11,580	13,100	13,000
Uruguay	643	766	641	590	10.7	6.8	5.5	--	6,902	5,240	3,500	--
Venezuela	700	735	693	815	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	12,850	14,000	13,200	15,700
Estimated total 5/	22,380	26,840	27,460	26,940	20.1	22.5	21.5	23.0	450,000	605,000	590,000	620,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	180	186	205	27.2	33.9	36.0	33.2	4,710	6,100	6,700	6,800
New Zealand	5	7	7	7	62.0	60.0	57.1	50.0	310	420	400	350
Estimated total 5/	180	190	200	220	27.8	36.8	35.0	31.8	5,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Estimated world total 5/	223,820	246,770	260,820	267,630	25.3	30.0	30.4	30.6	5,660,000	7,410,000	7,940,000	8,200,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began early in 1961. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area harvested for grain only, whereas reported production presumably includes also grain equivalent from some of the acreage harvested in an immature stage. 7/ Dried corn only. Previous published series included some immature corn. 8/ Includes Ruanda-Urundi. 9/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 10/ Prior to 1958 excludes data for area formerly known as Spanish Morocco.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Corn production in Africa is larger than had been expected, mainly because of a larger crop in the Republic of South Africa. The current estimate of 165 million bushels for the recently harvested crop is an alltime high for that country. Production in the Republic is a third of Africa's total corn production.

South America's corn crop is still estimated to be one of the largest in recent years. Outturns in both Argentina and Brazil are reported to be large. These 2 countries together produce about 85 percent of the total for South America. The present estimate of 620 million bushels for the continent is 5 percent above the 1959 total and 38 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania and the 1960 crop is now estimated at 7 million bushels. This is the same as production for the past 2 years and slightly above average.

WORLD SESAME PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

World production of sesame seed in 1960 is estimated at 1.6 million short tons, down 4 percent from the previous year and 18 percent below the 1950-54 average. The smaller 1960 harvest was mainly the result of lower outturns in India and Communist China which together accounted for half of the world outturn in 1960.

Production in North America is estimated at 168,000 tons, of which Mexico produced a record 146,000 tons. Nicaragua's 1960 harvest also established a new high--up two-thirds from the previous year. Unlike Mexico's, most of Nicaragua's sesame is exported. U.S. production of sesame, although usually small, was less than half the outturn of 1959.

In South America the major producers of sesame are Colombia and Venezuela. The steady growth of sesame production in these countries during the mid-fifties has apparently leveled off and may decline in the next few years. Due to the absence of production credit to the growers, Venezuela's sesame crop was down sharply last year and a further decline is forecast for 1961. The negligible increase in Colombia's output is attributed to a low support price to growers.

Production in Europe and the U.S.S.R. in 1960 was down 10 percent from a year earlier, reflecting a smaller outturn in Greece. However, this region produces less than 2 percent of the world total.

Africa produced an estimated 20 percent of the world total sesame in 1960. While the Sudan accounts for about half of the output, the combined outturn of Nigeria, Uganda and Ethiopia is also substantial. The Nigerian sesame crop in 1960 was up an estimated 10,000 tons from the previous year.

SESAME SEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-60

Continent and country	Averages		1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
El Salvador	---	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mexico	28.6	96.1	110.0	124.5	128.5	138.3	146.1
Nicaragua	---	12.3	3.9	7.6	9.6	9.2	15.4
United States	---	---	2.0	3.5	5.1	3.9	1.8
Total 3/	28.7	114.1	120.6	139.3	147.3	155.9	168.0
South America:							
Colombia	4/ .3	8.1	14.1	17.0	22.9	22.0	23.1
Venezuela	4/ 1.0	5.6	14.0	23.2	21.8	22.4	15.4
Total 3/	1.6	18.7	29.2	40.5	44.9	44.6	38.7
Europe:							
Greece	12.0	13.1	10.3	11.5	8.9	11.9	10.1
Total (Including U.S.S.R. in Europe and Asia) 3/	30.6	28.7	20.0	20.8	20.0	23.6	21.2
Africa:							
The Congo (formerly Belgian) and Ruanda Urundi	4/ 11.0	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.5	7.7	6.6
Egyptian Region, U.A.R.	6.4	14.0	19.4	15.9	16.1	17.2	16.9
Ethiopia and Eritrea	8.9	35.9	38.6	38.6	44.1	46.3	---
Chad, Congo, Central African Republic, and Gabon (formerly French Equatorial Africa)	4/ 2.0	4/ 5.0	5.3	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.4
Nigeria 5/	14.8	14.2	18.1	18.4	18.2	23.2	33.6
Somali	.8	2.9	3.3	8.2	7.0	7.7	9.5
Sudan	35.6	100.9	168.8	144.9	153.6	153.2	159.8
Tanganyika 5/	4/ 7.7	5.5	7.5	7.3	8.8	11.4	10.6
Uganda	4/ 33.0	33.4	30.9	35.0	35.0	35.0	---
Total 3/	129.9	228.2	305.9	291.6	305.9	320.5	337.7
Asia:							
Burma	49.3	49.8	61.3	41.4	57.8	74.1	71.9
Ceylon	---	5.8	3.4	6.9	3.7	11.1	---
China, Mainland	4/ 910.0	6/ 803.0	6/ 385.0	6/ 345.0	6/ 400.0	6/ 424.0	6/ 386.0
India	518.9	558.7	495.0	396.5	552.2	439.0	392.4
Iran	7.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	13.2	12.1
Iraq	5.5	14.1	14.2	17.0	15.8	17.5	---
Japan	4.4	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2
Pakistan	46.3	37.2	43.0	40.3	38.1	38.1	38.1
Syrian Region, U.A.R.	4/ 4.0	9.1	11.5	3.3	4.4	7.8	5.0
Thailand	1.1	9.7	14.3	14.4	18.8	18.5	19.8
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	31.8	38.5	50.7	48.5	52.9	51.3	50.7
Total 3/	1,595.5	1,557.0	1,113.7	946.8	1,176.8	1,116.3	1,023.9
Total world	1,786.3	1,946.7	1,589.4	1,439.0	1,694.9	1,660.9	1,589.5

1/ Southern Hemisphere sesame crops, which are harvested early in the calendar year, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.
4/ Less than 5 years.
5/ Commercial crops only.
6/ Unofficial estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

Asia produces about two-thirds of the world's sesame seed. Output in 1960 was down about 92,000 tons from the previous year due to smaller crops in India and Communist China. The crop in India was badly damaged by heavy rainfall in the Andhra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradish to the extent that production was down an estimated 11 percent from a year earlier. Smaller acreage planted to sesame also contributed to the smaller output, with growers more inclined to raise other oilseed crops less susceptible to damage from the heavy rainfall of India.

Communist China's sesame production is thought to have declined in 1960 because of smaller acreage and possible lower yields. The summer sesame crop was sown late in the spring as the result of later-than-usual harvesting of the winter crops. Combined with wet weather in the major sesame areas in the fall, yields probably were lower than the 1952-57 average (excluding 1954) of 360 pounds per acre.

WORLD TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCTION AND TRADE, 1960

Production

World tallow and grease production (excluding Mainland China and some minor-producing countries) totaled 7 billion pounds in 1960, compared with 6.8 billion in 1959 and a 1951-55 average of 5.5 billion. A record U.S. output accounted for most of the 1960 increase over the previous year.

In the United States, production reached an alltime high during 1960. The United States is by far the leading tallow and grease-producing country with the 1960 outturn comprising 55 percent of the world total.

The U.S.S.R., second largest world producer, maintained production at the high level of the previous year.

Tallow production in Australia, the third ranking country, declined because of decreased cattle slaughter.

Production in Europe, where the United Kingdom and France accounted for more than half the output, was about the same in 1960 as for the previous year. Argentina continued to be the principal tallow producer in Latin America, although the output has declined drastically since 1957 because of a decline in cattle slaughter. Canada continued the high level of production reached in 1959.

World Trade

World tallow and grease trade in 1960 totaled 2.3 billion pounds, up 15 percent from the year before. Tallow and grease prices, generally the lowest priced fats on the world market, averaged lower in 1960 than in 1959. This resulted in increased substitution of tallow and grease for other fats and oils and a higher volume of trade.

TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: Estimated production of specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959	1960 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada	126	190	176	198	199
Mexico 3/	32	40	45	45	42
United States	2,897	3,387	3,234	3,582	3,827
Total North America 4/	3,090	3,650	3,490	3,860	4,100
South America:					
Argentina	374	408	316	250	5/240
Brazil	98	110	131	132	115
Chile	28	32	34	35	36
Colombia	71	99	98	91	90
Uruguay	77	78	77	79	5/75
Total South America 4/	670	750	670	610	580
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	31	34	39	40	40
Denmark	43	57	62	65	66
France	190	165	200	225	243
Germany, West 6/	83	100	102	90	100
Italy	52	66	69	77	75
Netherlands	56	63	64	64	70
Sweden	18	33	28	27	41
United Kingdom	163	256	319	318	272
Total West Europe 4/	740	860	970	1,010	1,010
Bulgaria 7/	13	15	16	14	(4/)
Czechoslovakia 7/	19	22	21	21	22
Germany, East 7/	15	14	14	14	(4/)
Poland 7/	25	31	38	39	(4/)
Yugoslavia 7/	13	19	18	20	(4/)
Total East Europe 4/7/	100	110	120	120	120
Total Europe	840	970	1,090	1,130	1,130
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	280	320	370	410	410
Africa:					
Egypt 3/	20	19	19	18	20
Republic of South Africa 3/7/	39	42	43	42	44
Total Africa 4/	60	60	70	60	70
Asia:					
Iran 7/	42	50	51	52	(4/)
Turkey 3/7/	14	19	16	17	(4/)
Japan	16	21	23	27	26
Pakistan 7/	59	67	71	71	(4/)
Philippines 7/	4	5	5	5	6
Thailand	4	4	5	6	(4/)
Total Asia 4/8/	160	190	190	200	200
Oceania:					
Australia 9/	243	316	327	371	337
New Zealand 10/	103	130	152	162	165
Total Oceania 4/	350	450	480	533	502
World total 4/	5,450	6,390	6,360	6,800	6,990

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Rounded to nearest 10 million and includes estimates for countries producing only minor quantities and not shown individually (except Oceania) and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Tentative estimate. 6/ Includes West Berlin, Saarland included from July 1959. 7/ Calculated from estimates of commercial production of beef, veal, mutton and lamb production. 8/ Excludes China Mainland. 9/ Year ending June 30. 10/ Year ending September 30.

As in previous years, the United States dominated the world tallow and grease market and accounted for about three-fourths of total exports in 1960. Australia, New Zealand, and Canada supplied most of the remainder. Japan and Italy were the principal importing countries.

U.S. Trade.--In 1960, U.S. tallow and grease exports were 15 percent higher than the previous year, establishing a new record high. About 88 percent of these shipments consisted of inedible tallow. Practically all of the remainder was hog grease.

Although significant quantities of U.S. tallow were exported to many different countries, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany remained the major markets, collectively taking 57 percent of the 1960 exports. With liberalization of import restrictions, shipments to Japan were up sharply, while there was a slight drop in trade with Italy and the Netherlands.

The Netherlands, as in the past, was the major market for U.S. hog grease. Trade with Japan increased significantly as additional processing plants in that country began operations.

Trade outside U.S.--Australian tallow exports increased by 48 percent in 1960, compared with the year before. The Republic of South Africa, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the main markets. New Zealand, the third ranking exporter, maintained the same volume of trade as in 1959, with a decline in shipments to the United Kingdom being offset by increased trade with Mainland China. Canada's exports increased slightly during 1960, with a heavy gain in shipments to the United Kingdom and reduced volume to other destinations.

Outlook

World tallow and grease production is expected to increase slightly in 1961. U.S. output will probably be near 1960, but production in Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, and Western Europe will likely show some increase.

World exports during 1961 may exceed 1960. However, there has been an increase of 2 cents per pound in tallow prices since January, and a corresponding rise in the price of hog grease. The higher prices, which were sharper for tallow and grease than for some vegetable oils, were the major factor that reduced U.S. exports of tallow and grease by 10 percent during the first quarter of 1961, compared with the same quarter a year earlier.

The U.S.S.R. is importing large amounts from the United States this year. Exports for the remainder of the year will depend to a great extent upon the availability of competing vegetable oils from Mainland China and Africa. It is expected that supplies in China will continue tight at least until this year's harvest in the fall. If vegetable oil supplies prove to be short, as now indicated, world tallow and grease exports should turn up significantly about mid-year.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION SOARING; 1960-61 SEASON SETS RECORD

World production of centrifugal sugar set a new high of 60,937,000 short tons raw value in the 1960-61 season. By a phenomenal one-year increase of 7.3 million tons, world production overcame the 1959-60 interruption in the rapid rise of recent years, and placed the world total in line with the upward trend of more than 3 million tons increase per year in the last 5 years.

Non-centrifugal sugar production rose slightly over the preceding season, principally because of an increase in India, but in total remained below 8 million tons; such sugar remains an important domestic source of supply only in certain countries of Asia and Latin America. Unless otherwise specifically stated, this summary refers only to centrifugal sugar, the principal sugar of world consumption and commerce.

The 5 leading producers of centrifugal sugar, and their 1960-61 production in millions of short tons raw value are: the U.S.S.R. 7.25, Cuba 7.15, the United States (including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) 5.26, India 3.9, and Brazil 3.8.

All major continental areas shared in the 1960-61 upsurge in sugar production except Africa and Oceania. Most of the world's increase of 7.3 million tons over the prior season was in Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.), where the 1959-60 production was reduced by drought. Of the 4-million-ton increase in Europe, 2.8 million was in Western Europe and 1.2 in Eastern Europe. France and West Germany had the largest absolute increases in Western Europe, and France also showed the largest percentage increase (159) of any country in the world.

As of late May, Cuba was still producing sugar for the 1961 campaign. If "official" reports of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute received through trade sources can be accepted at face value, it appears that Cuba's total for the season will be not far from 7,150,000 short tons. In view of the world surplus of sugar and the limited sales opportunities, Cuba probably will have a substantial surplus to carryover from this season.

U.S. sugar production increased substantially over 1959-60 in all major areas except for the Continental cane areas and in Puerto Rico, where the increases were slight. The largest increases were in Hawaii and in the Continental beet areas. All told, domestic areas increased from 4,881,000 tons in 1959-60 to 5,259,000 tons in 1960-61. If quotas and the weather permit, some further increase may be expected next year, particularly in the beet areas.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1960-61 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North					
Canada	142	141	187	151	162
Mexico	900	1,311	1,460	1,744	1,617
United States					
Continental (beet)	1,785	2,194	2,200	2,304	2,465
Continental (cane)	566	532	579	615	629
Hawaii	1,066	765	975	936	1,100
Puerto Rico	1,228	934	1,087	1,019	1,050
Virgin Islands of the U. S.	11	6	12	7	15
Central					
Costa Rica	33	46	58	55	73
El Salvador	35	50	54	56	59
Guatemala	43	70	70	77	100
Nicaragua	37	64	71	70	73
Panama	19	27	24	26	30
Caribbean					
Barbados	176	159	190	157	160
Cuba	6,078	4/ 6,447	4/ 6,625	6,462	7,150
Dominican Republic	657	867	994	880	1,250
Guadeloupe	105	131	159	168	182
Haiti	60	48	55	66	77
Jamaica	364	387	421	475	502
Martinique	65	75	86	87	74
St. Kitts	55	47	52	56	57
Trinidad and Tobago	179	210	203	244	230
Other North America	52	65	81	74	83
Total North America	13,656	14,576	15,643	15,729	17,138
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):					
Argentina	773	767	1,185	1,042	913
Bolivia	5	10	17	19	27
Brazil	2,110	3,106	3,770	3,560	3,825
British Guiana	266	305	350	340	385
Chile (beet)	4	40	59	60	66
Colombia	235	275	292	335	390
Ecuador	60	89	102	115	123
Paraguay	24	34	41	38	32
Peru	628	769	794	888	909
Surinam	7	9	10	9	12
Uruguay (beet and cane)	21	32	35	16	32
Venezuela	94	169	180	210	260
Total South America	4,227	5,605	6,835	6,632	6,974
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):					
West					
Austria	177	305	320	326	306
Belgium-Luxembourg	395	424	504	243	550
Denmark	351	396	431	272	391
Finland	30	5/ 35	5/ 42	5/ 51	5/ 68
France	1,549	1,694	1,725	1,162	3,006
Germany, West	1,255	1,708	2,064	1,533	2,155
Ireland	113	132	125	157	146
Italy	828	917	1,264	1,552	1,100
Netherlands	457	428	629	550	780
Spain (cane and beet)	392	390	514	598	598
Sweden	5/ 331	5/ 365	5/ 296	313	394
Switzerland	34	41	40	45	40
United Kingdom	764	679	879	943	1,036
Total West Europe	6,676	7,514	8,833	7,745	10,570
East					
Albania 6/	6	11	12	15	15
Bulgaria 6/	83	140	182	158	205
Czechslovakia	803	1,054	1,018	791	1,132
Germany, East 6/	855	776	942	874	970
Hungary	284	297	323	423	525
Poland 6/	1,047	1,269	1,312	1,072	1,650
Rumania	139	231	201	384	400
Yugoslavia	158	282	202	296	318
Total East Europe	3,375	4,060	4,192	4,013	5,215
Total Europe	10,051	11,574	13,025	11,758	15,785

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1960-61 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,010	5,700	6,700	6,200	7,250
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated:					
North					
Egypt	264	337	348	376	405
Ethiopia and Eritrea	4	40	42	42	45
Madeira and Azores (cane and beet)	11	13	13	13	13
Somalia	7	11	10	11	11
Central					
Angola	56	69	57	65	69
The Congo and Ruanda Urundi	18	23	21	45	40
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda	91	154	161	180	200
Malagasy Republic	18	64	75	72	97
Mauritius	535	621	580	640	260
Mozambique	98	181	169	183	187
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2	7	8	12	31
Reunion	163	230	185	224	244
South					
Union of South Africa	689	960	7/ 1,135	7/ 1,062	7/ 1,072
Total Africa	1,956	2,710	2,804	2,925	2,674
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated:					
South-West					
Iran (beet)	80	118	128	116	83
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	205	384	419	599	771
East Central					
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	293	490	520	650	750
South and East					
Burma	19	48	46	46	45
China, Taiwan	724	1,024	1,070	867	1,036
India	1,690	2,641	2,600	3,323	3,895
Indonesia	578	913	854	942	745
Japan (beet:includes cane beginning 1959-60)	38	103	145	172	173
Pakistan	85	189	204	179	162
Philippines	1,191	1,378	1,512	1,530	1,579
Thailand	40	76	75	187	150
Other Asia (cane and beet)	10	26	36	51	56
Total Asia	4,953	7,390	7,609	8,662	9,445
Oceania (cane):					
Australia	1,125	1,399	1,543	1,401	1,503
Fiji	143	210	219	305	168
Total Oceania	1,268	1,609	1,762	1,706	1,671
World total (cane)	23,715	28,698	31,293	31,980	33,861
World total (beet)	15,406	20,466	23,085	21,632	27,076
World total (cane and beet)	39,121	49,164	54,378	53,612	60,937

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Includes green and liquid sugar.

5/ Includes sugar from imported beets.

6/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading.

7/ Includes Swaziland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1960-61 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	32	28	30	35	35
El Salvador	22	28	30	30	37
Guatemala	59	84	72	60	62
Mexico	157	165	165	165	154
Nicaragua	23	25	25	20	18
Panama	11	9	7	5	2
Total	304	339	329	315	308
Asia:					
Burma	93	155	160	157	165
China, Mainland	300	450	475	600	690
India	3,285	3,868	4,124	4,032	4,256
Indonesia	131	180	190	175	200
Japan	22	22	25	27	37
Pakistan	952	1,290	1,500	1,120	1,075
Philippines	63	75	78	64	72
China, Taiwan	14	23	23	20	22
Thailand	23	30	30	30	30
Viet Nam	4	23	28	25	25
Total	4,887	6,116	6,633	6,250	6,572
South America:					
Brazil	325	300	300	300	300
Colombia	470	550	550	550	575
Ecuador	27	26	26	28	30
Peru	28	26	29	35	38
Venezuela	81	70	65	75	70
Total	931	972	970	988	1,013
World total	6,122	7,427	7,932	7,553	7,893

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

The year 1961 is the first under the U.S. quota system in which the United States obtained its foreign sugar requirements entirely from countries other than Cuba. There is ample evidence that a considerable number of countries increased their sugar production in hopes of being given an opportunity to sell some sugar in the United States for the first time, or to increase their quotas over previous years. It is evident that their total offerings far exceeded U.S. requirements for foreign sugar. Since some of these countries are not equipped to hold their own in the highly competitive world export market, their excess production has created storage and marketing problems for their governments.

In the world as a whole, the surplus sugar stocks and depressed state of the world export market are primarily the result of the almost universal trend toward self-sufficiency in sugar and the rapidly expanding world production of sugar. A considerable number of countries already have found it necessary to restrain sugar production in their countries, and more will follow.

WORLD FISH OIL EXPORTS CONTINUED UPWARD IN 1960

World exports of fish oils (including fish liver oils) reached an alltime high of 300,000 short tons in 1960, reflecting record shipments from Iceland, Peru, and the Republic of South Africa. This was an increase of 35,000 tons from the previous high of 1959 and two-thirds larger than the 1950-54 average.

Iceland's exports of fish oil in 1960 were nearly triple the shipments of the previous year. Large supplies of oil from a good fish catch in 1959 and increased government subsidies for the processing and export of fish oil helped push exports up sharply. Exports may decline somewhat this year because prices paid to processors for salted fish were increased in late 1960, as the result of unfilled fish contracts with several Eastern European countries. Lower stocks and production of other marine oils accounted for the slight decline in fish oil exports from Norway.

Peru's fish oil exports continued to rise sharply in 1960. Shipments were double those of 1959--the first year of large exports due to the recent growth of the Peruvian fishing industry. Fish oil exports are expected to continue upward but possibly at a reduced rate because the fear of overexpansion and lower prices, as experienced by the fish meal trade, is of some concern to the processing industry. Most of Peru's exports goes to the Netherlands and West Germany for further processing and reexport, mostly to other European countries.

FISH OILS (Including liver): Exports from specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

Content and country	Average		1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
Canada	12.0	11.6	3.0	5.8	14.4	14.9
United States	1.2	42.2	58.5	47.0	72.2	71.8
Total	13.2	53.8	61.5	52.8	86.6	86.7
South America:						
Peru	---	.1	4.8	1.8	18.9	38.6
Europe:						
Denmark	2.5	6.3	9.8	12.6	17.1	8.6
Germany, West	2/ 4.4	3.0	14.3	17.9	31.6	26.2
Iceland	24.5	19.6	20.9	27.4	18.6	53.7
Netherlands 3/	.2	14.5	7.1	13.0	16.0	7.6
Norway 4/	38.0	30.4	18.6	22.3	21.0	18.2
Portugal	.1	3.8	4.2	5.5	5.7	4.9
United Kingdom	6.0	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Total	75.7	81.6	78.3	102.3	113.7	122.9
Africa:						
Angola	.7	6.7	13.4	9.4	5.6	5.7
Republic of South Africa	2.2	8.9	11.4	18.1	26.0	36.5
Total	2.9	15.6	24.8	27.5	31.6	42.2
Asia:						
Japan	35.0	6.8	3.5	6.6	3.6	3.8
World total 5/	135.0	177.0	190.0	200.0	265.0	300.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Total Germany.
3/ May include some whale oil.
4/ Does not include sizable quantities of hardened marine oils which are exported annually.
5/ Includes estimates for minor exporting countries.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Fish oil exports from the Republic of South Africa in 1960 were 40 percent above the previous year. As the result of successively large fish catch quotas each year, the outturn of fish oil has increased rapidly since the mid-fifties. Although the government exercises close control over the industry to conserve resources, the fishing season, formerly confined to the March-November period, presently is unlimited.

Shipments of fish oils from the United States, the world's largest producer and exporter, were down slightly in 1960. A larger outturn of fish oil resulted in a sharp build-up of stocks from a low level at the beginning of the year. Larger exports to Canada, probably due to smaller domestic production than in the first quarter of 1960, mostly offset slightly smaller shipments to Europe. Smaller U.S. exports to Europe were in part the result of increased fish oil shipments from Peru and Iceland and the favorable price levels of U.S. soybean and cottonseed oils during most of the year. Total U.S. fish oil exports in the January-April period of 1961 were 22,000 tons--down about 5,000 tons from a year earlier.

Europe is the world's largest market for fish oil. Although several countries are major exporters, most of the shipments are to other European countries. Denmark and West Germany import large quantities of crude fish oil for processing and reexport as an edible oil for use in margarine production by other European countries.

WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION ROSE SLIGHTLY DURING 1960

Meat production in 41 leading countries which produce about 85 percent of world meat supply totaled 99 billion pounds in 1960--1 percent more than a year earlier and 23 percent above the 1951-55 average. Output in the 41 countries established a new high record reflecting the general rise in world livestock numbers.

The increase in meat production during 1960 was not large enough to keep pace with growth of the human population. However, the rise in production since 1951 has more than matched population growth and per capita meat consumption has increased in most countries. Despite the record output, price of meats, particularly beef, continued relatively high.

A further rise in meat output in the 41 countries is expected during 1961 with prospective increases in beef, pork, and lamb and mutton.

Total meat production during 1960 in all of the 12 leading countries except Argentina was above average. The increases ranged from 4 percent in Brazil to 53 percent in the U.S.S.R. Output in Argentina was 5 percent below average. Compared with a year earlier 1960 production rose in the United States, France, Italy, Poland, and Denmark. Production changed little in Argentina, but declined in the U.S.S.R., West Germany, Brazil, Australia and Canada. The 12 leading producers accounted for 78 percent of the total output in the 41 countries under review. The United States produced about 28 percent of the total.

The 12 leading countries ranked in order of importance during 1960 are the United States, U.S.S.R., West Germany, France, Argentina, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Australia, Italy, Canada, Poland and Denmark.

MEAT 1/: Production in 41 countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959 and 1960

Continent and country	Beef and veal					Pork 2/				
	Average 1951-55	1959	1960 3/	Change 1960 / 1951-55	Change 1960 3/ / 1959	Average 1951-55	1959	1960 3/	Change 1960 / 1951-55	Change 1960 3/ / 1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:										
Canada	1,085	1,261	1,387	+28	+10	879	1,266	1,033	+18	-18
Mexico	781	884	875	+12	-1	311	409	405	+30	-1
United States	12,885	14,588	15,833	+23	+9	10,775	11,993	11,630	+8	-3
Cuba	379	441	---	---	---	83	85	---	---	---
South America:										
Argentina	4,142	3,902	3,854	-7	-1	326	320	395	+21	+23
Brazil	2,477	2,780	2,425	-2	-13	872	1,151	1,093	+25	-5
Chile	228	323	328	+44	+2	55	55	58	+5	+5
Colombia	606	658	649	+7	-1	104	113	119	+14	+5
Paraguay	187	228	199	+6	-13	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	650	571	709	+9	+24	43	49	49	+14	---
Europe:										
Western:										
Austria 4/	243	281	290	+19	+3	390	458	476	+22	+4
Belgium-Luxembourg	375	453	454	+21	---	458	486	522	+14	+7
Denmark	273	325	349	+28	+7	958	1,303	1,388	+45	+7
Finland	114	150	153	+34	+2	125	134	113	-10	-16
France	2,615	2,756	2,994	+14	+9	1,771	2,251	2,049	+16	-9
Germany, West	1,617	2,182	2,138	+32	-2	2,951	3,688	3,698	+25	---
Greece	31	57	61	+97	+7	44	55	56	+27	+2
Ireland	185	202	231	+25	+14	175	191	209	+19	+9
Italy	790	1,186	1,168	+48	-2	764	1,083	1,179	+54	+9
Netherlands	411	483	535	+30	+11	634	785	958	+51	+22
Norway	103	109	109	+6	---	91	114	125	+37	+10
Portugal	76	94	94	+24	---	207	194	194	-6	---
Spain 5/	272	333	366	+35	+10	390	516	606	+55	+17
Sweden	292	313	290	-1	-7	342	500	459	+34	-8
Switzerland	206	217	221	+7	+2	210	238	291	+39	+22
United Kingdom	1,481	1,609	1,829	+23	+14	1,294	1,552	1,449	+12	-7
Eastern:										
Bulgaria	129	117	---	---	---	170	237	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	361	389	---	---	---	476	679	---	---	---
Germany, East	290	371	---	---	---	918	989	---	---	---
Hungary	168	269	291	+73	+8	544	593	605	+11	+2
Poland	449	683	---	---	---	1,315	1,781	1,889	+44	+6
Yugoslavia	204	346	---	---	---	365	529	---	---	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,975	5,300	5,261	+32	-1	3,650	6,300	6,253	+71	-1
Africa:										
Egypt	345	328	330	-4	+1	3	4	4	+33	---
Republic of South Africa	678	747	762	+12	+2	136	133	113	-17	-15
Asia:										
Japan	217	315	315	+45	---	165	403	360	+118	-11
Philippines	75	95	116	+55	+22	218	343	329	+51	-4
Turkey	145	190	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oceania:										
Australia	1,531	1,878	1,509	-1	-20	6/199	6/223	6/236	+19	+6
New Zealand	444	525	524	+18	---	89	98	88	-1	-10
Total 41 countries	41,515	47,939	7/49,260	+19	+3	32,500	41,301	40,997	+26	-1

1/ For calendar years--carcass weight basis: Beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb, and goat meat; horsemeat is included in the total meat figure for Japan, Philippines, and Western and Eastern Europe. Excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Figures for Canada, United States, and Eastern Europe, which excludes lard and rendered pork fat, are not comparable to those for some other countries which exclude only commercial lard. 3/ Preliminary.

MEAT 1/: Production in 41 countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959 and 1960 (continued)

Continent and country	Mutton, lamb, and goatmeat					Total meat production				
	Average 1951-55	1959	1960 3/	Change		Average 1951-55	1959	1960 3/	Change	
				1960 / 1951-55	1960 3/ / 1959				1960 / 1951-55	1960 3/ / 1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:										
Canada	30	33	36	+20	+9	1,994	2,560	2,456	+23	-4
Mexico	120	118	121	+1	+3	1,212	1,411	1,401	+16	-1
United States	678	738	768	+13	+4	24,338	27,319	28,231	+15	+4
Cuba	2	3	---	---	---	464	529	---	---	---
South America:										
Argentina	416	410	384	-8	-6	4,884	4,632	4,633	-5	---
Brazil	81	83	77	-5	-7	3,430	4,014	3,595	+4	-10
Chile	58	61	62	+7	+1	341	439	448	+31	+2
Colombia	4	3	3	-1	---	714	774	771	+8	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	187	228	199	+6	-13
Uruguay	133	103	108	-19	+4	826	723	866	+5	+20
Europe:										
Western:										
Austria 4/	4	3	3	-25	---	648	755	783	+21	+4
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	5	5	-17	---	890	991	1,023	+15	+3
Denmark	2	2	3	+50	+50	1,247	1,643	1,754	+41	+7
Finland	12	6	5	-58	-17	261	297	280	+7	-6
France	240	254	276	+15	+9	4,811	5,473	5,548	+15	+1
Germany, West	44	35	35	-20	---	4,681	5,954	5,920	+26	-1
Greece	113	173	176	+56	+2	188	285	293	+56	+3
Ireland	45	74	84	+87	+14	405	467	524	+29	+12
Italy	108	96	98	-9	-2	1,725	2,443	2,534	+47	+4
Netherlands	14	22	21	+50	-5	1,086	1,324	1,550	+43	+17
Norway	36	30	30	-17	---	235	255	266	+13	+4
Portugal	41	45	45	+10	---	326	338	338	+4	---
Spain 5/	192	215	223	+16	+4	872	1,101	1,231	+41	+12
Sweden	4	3	3	-25	---	665	836	770	+16	-8
Switzerland	7	7	7	---	---	431	471	530	+23	+13
United Kingdom	376	552	501	+33	-9	3,151	3,713	3,779	+20	+2
Eastern:										
Bulgaria	97	114	---	---	---	396	468	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	19	23	---	---	---	868	1,097	---	---	---
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	---	1,210	1,361	---	---	---
Hungary	15	18	---	---	---	737	926	979	+7	+6
Poland	31	61	---	---	---	1,839	2,541	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	104	110	---	---	---	690	998	---	---	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,210	2,050	2,035	+68	-1	8,835	13,650	13,549	+53	-1
Africa:										
Egypt	76	69	70	-8	+1	424	401	404	-5	+1
Republic of South Africa	201	232	235	+17	+1	1,015	1,112	1,110	+9	---
Asia:										
Japan	7	16	15	+8	-1	433	787	743	+72	-6
Philippines	4	4	4	---	---	299	445	452	+51	+2
Turkey	186	223	---	---	---	331	413	---	---	---
Oceania:										
Australia	792	1,174	1,250	+58	+6	2,522	3,275	2,995	+19	-9
New Zealand	760	944	1,038	+37	+10	1,293	1,567	1,650	+28	+5
Total 41 countries	6,268	8,112	7/8,275	+32	+2	80,904	98,016	7/99,241	+23	+1

4/ Includes variety meats. 5/ Spanish official figures stated to include total slaughter but believed not to be complete, particularly in pork, mutton, lamb, and goatmeat. 6/ Includes an allowance for trimming from bacon carcasses. 7/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

Estimates for Communist China are not included in this summary although China is probably the second largest world producer. A large part of China's production is pork. Production in China reached high levels in 1959 and 1960 but is declining sharply this year.

Relatively large increases in production were recorded in 1960 in Uruguay, the Netherlands and Ireland. Substantial decreases occurred in Paraguay, Brazil and Australia.

In this report production includes the carcass weight of beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton and goat meat in all countries and horse meat and buffalo are included in countries where important. Pork production excludes slaughter fats rendered for lard. Total slaughter is estimated for each country including slaughter of both imported and indigenous animals.

Output of beef and veal in 1960 was 3 percent greater than a year earlier, and 19 percent above average. Production in the 8 of the 10 largest producers was above average. However, production in Argentina and Australia was below average. Production compared with 1959 was larger in the United States, France and United Kingdom but dropped off in the U.S.S.R., France, Argentina, Brazil, West Germany, and Australia. Production in most of the 10 leading producers is expected to rise in 1961.

Pork production in the 41 countries totaled 41 billion pounds in 1960--1 percent less than a year earlier but 26 percent above the 1951-55 average. Output in each of the 10 leading countries was above average ranging from 12 percent in the United Kingdom to 71 percent in the U.S.S.R. Production in 1960 was below 1959 in the United States, U.S.S.R., France, the United Kingdom, Canada and Brazil but rose above 1959 in Poland, Denmark, and Italy.

Pork output in 1961 is expected to increase in nearly all of the 10 leading countries which produce about 80 percent of the total for the 1941 countries.

Production of lamb, mutton, and goat meat in the 41 countries amounted to 8.3 billion pounds in 1960--2 percent more than in 1959, and 32 percent above the 1951-55 average. Argentina was the only one of the 10 leading producers where 1960 output was below the average. Output in the U.S.S.R., Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Greece was at least 33 percent above the average. Production in the United States, France, Republic of South Africa, and Spain ranged from 13 to 17 percent above average. The U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Argentina were the only ones of the big 10 where production declined from 1959 to 1960.

Lamb and mutton production will probably increase again in 1961. Increased production is expected in the U.S.S.R., Australia, United States, United Kingdom, and Argentina.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION UP IN 1960

Total world butter production rose in 1960 to 10.5 billion pounds, 4 percent over 1959, and 15 percent above the 1951-55 average.

In Western Europe, the largest producing area, (represented by 16 countries), production was up 8 percent. Among the countries reporting substantial increases in output were West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Countries in which production dropped below 1959 were Denmark, Austria, Ireland, and Portugal.

In Africa, total butter output was up 15 percent. In Oceania, it was down 4 percent. In both North and South America, it rose 2 percent.

Creamery butter production in 32 countries at 8.4 billion pounds was 5 percent above 1959 and 32 percent above 1951-55.

Production in Western Europe rose 10 percent over a year ago. Output in West Germany, at 895 million pounds, was up 8 percent, and in France, at 650 million pounds, was up 9 percent. Output of creamery butter also was considerably higher in the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

Production in the U.S.S.R., the world's largest producer of creamery butter, was reported at 1.6 billion pounds in 1960, an increase of 2 percent over 1959.

Output in both Australia and New Zealand declined. Production in Argentina was down slightly. In Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, and Uruguay, it was up from a year ago.

Production in Canada declined about 2 percent to 323 million pounds, but in the United States, increased 4 percent to 1.4 billion pounds.

Total cheese production in 1960 in 31 countries was estimated at 6.8 billion pounds - 5 percent over 1959 and 29 percent over the 1951-55 average. In Western Europe, which produced about 60 percent of all cheese, output was up 5 percent.

Production in Australia rose 3 percent, but was unchanged form 1959 in New Zealand.

Output in both North and South America rose 6 percent above the level of a year earlier.

Factory cheese production in 26 countries in 1960 was up 5 percent to 4.5 billion pounds. Compared with the 1951-55 average, output was up 23 percent.

BUTTER: World production, average 1951-55, annual 1959 and 1960

Continent and Country	Average 1951-55		1959		1960 1/	
	Factory	Total 2/	Factory	Total 2/	Factory	Total 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	296	316	328	339	323	332
United States	1,327	1,526	1,334	1,440	1,388	1,479
South America:						
Argentina 3/	117	3/117	135	3/135	4/134	3/4/134
Brazil 4/	55	104	69	113	71	115
Chile	7	14	8	15	8	15
Colombia	--	5/18	--	26	--	26
Peru	--	4	--	6	--	6
Uruguay	8	8	4	9	6	13
Venezuela 3/	5	3/5	10	3/10	11	3/11
Europe:						
Austria	44	64	66	82	68	80
Belgium	88	186	103	190	114	195
Denmark	371	371	370	370	367	367
Finland	102	137	181	191	197	204
France	479	610	595	740	650	795
Germany, West	630	701	829	886	895	948
Greece 6/	--	17	--	24	--	24
Ireland	80	120	87	133	102	131
Italy	--	134	--	156	--	168
Luxembourg 3/	9	3/9	11	3/11	11	3/11
Netherlands	174	174	179	179	222	222
Norway	24	37	33	41	39	46
Portugal 3/	5	3/5	7	3/7	6	3/6
Sweden	210	215	172	174	184	186
Switzerland	52	52	73	73	77	77
United Kingdom	30	48	32	45	84	106
Bulgaria 3/	8	3/8	18	3/18	4/18	3/4/18
Czechoslovakia 3/	84	3/84	122	3/122	129	3/129
Germany, East 3/	7/317	3/7/317	355	3/355	394	3/394
Hungary 3/	21	3/21	36	3/36	36	3/36
Poland 3/	121	3/121	205	3/205	220	3/220
Rumania 3/	12	3/12	24	3/24	29	3/29
U.S.S.R.	830	8/1,096	1,592	1,863	1,625	1,870
Yugoslavia 6/	--	24	--	46	--	48
Africa:						
Kenya 3/	9	3/9	12	3/12	13	3/13
Republic of South Africa	69	77	83	91	4/97	4/105
Oceania:						
Australia	368	375	451	458	414	421
New Zealand	417	429	485	498	481	494
Total	9/6,369	10/9,100	9/8,009	10/10,100	9/8,413	10/10,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/Includes farm butter. 3/Creamery butter only. 4/Estimated. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 7/For 1955 only. 8/For 1953 only. 9/Total factory butter production in above countries. 10/Estimated world total butter production, including countries not shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, results of office research and related information.

CHEESE 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1959 and 1960

Continent and country	Average 1951-55		1959		1960 2/	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	86	87	119	120	121	122
United States	1,285	1,285	1,382	1,382	1,475	1,475
South America:						
Argentina 3/	236	3/236	245	3/245	4/262	3/4/262
Brazil 4/	67	67	91	148	102	159
Chile	21	31	20	30	21	31
Colombia	--	5/74	--	116	--	120
Uruguay	--	14	--	17	--	20
Europe:						
Austria	28	31	45	50	49	54
Belgium	19	22	48	51	50	53
Denmark	184	184	254	254	250	250
Finland	45	45	61	61	67	67
France 6/	--	647	--	884	--	874
Germany, West 3/	344	3/344	340	3/340	360	3/360
Greece 6/	--	132	--	176	--	179
Ireland 3/	5	3/5	9	3/9	10	3/10
Italy 6/	--	706	--	869	--	966
Netherlands	342	342	426	455	427	451
Norway 7/	65	67	86	87	88	89
Portugal 3/7/	4	3/4	6	3/6	5	3/5
Sweden	123	123	116	116	119	119
Switzerland 7/	115	124	138	138	151	151
United Kingdom	141	149	183	196	228	244
Bulgaria 3/8/	45	3/45	96	3/96	4/96	3/4/96
Czechoslovakia 3/	44	3/44	95	3/95	4/95	3/4/95
Germany, East 3/	9/53	3/9/53	78	3/78	82	3/82
Hungary 3/	10	3/10	24	3/24	27	3/27
Poland 3/	25	3/25	35	3/35	35	3/35
Rumania 3/	49	3/49	80	3/80	75	3/75
Africa:						
Republic of South Africa	24	25	30	31	4/32	4/33
Oceania:						
Australia	99	99	100	100	103	103
New Zealand	229	229	210	210	210	210
Total	3,688	5,298	4,317	6,499	4,540	6,817

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory cheese only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 7/ Made from the milk of cows and goats. 8/ Made from the milk of cows and sheep. 9/ For 1955 only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, results of office research and related information.

Production in Western Europe increased 5 percent. Output in West Germany, at 360 million pounds, was up 6 percent over a year ago. Other countries reporting gains were the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway. Only Denmark and Portugal produced less cheese in 1960 than in 1959.

Australia's output was up 3 percent to 103 million pounds, while New Zealand's - 210 million pounds - was maintained at the 1959 level.

In South America, production rose about 8 percent, and in North America, 6 percent.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1862
1962

Growth Through Agricultural Progress